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BOTANICAL GAZETTE

MAY, 1896.

Filices Mexicanæ. VI.

Ferns collected in the states of Oaxaca, Morelos and Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the seasons of 1894 and 1895, by C. G. Pringle, of Charlotte, Vermont.

GEORGE E. DAVENPORT.

WITH PLATE XVIII.

ACROSTICHUM CONFORME Swartz.

4916, cold summit ledges, Sierra de San Felipe, Oaxaca, Sept. 19, 1894, $10,300^{ft}$ alt.

ACROSTICHUM PILOSUM HBK.

5583, cliffs, Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Jan. 24, 1895.

Acrostichum Pringlei, n. sp.

Plant 5 to 8^{in} or more tall: rhizome short-creeping, clothed with blackish brown closely appressed fibrillose scales: stipes straw-colored, those of the sterile fronds 1 to 4^{in}, of the fertile 5 to 7^{in} long, deciduously chaffy and scaly with pale brown minute scales mixed with darker reddish brown slightly ciliated or toothed scales at the base: sterile and fertile laminæ similar, 2 to 2.5^{in} long, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ broad, oblong or elliptic lanceolate, obtusely rounded or sub-acute at the apex, the base cuneate, both surfaces rusty puberulent with more or less deciduous chaff, margins fringed with short cilia, texture sub-coriaceous, veins close, indistinct, forked once or twice, the thickened tips of the veinlets reaching to the edge.—5605, cold summit ledges, Sierra de San Felipe, $10,000^{ft}$, Sept. 25, 1894.

I am indebted to Mr. Baker for the determination of this fern, which appears to be intermediate between *A. Lindeni* and *A. Lloense*, and I should have dedicated it to him if his name had not been preoccupied in this genus.

ACROSTICHUM SPATHULATUM Bory.

4964, mossy banks, Sierra de San Felipe, 7,300^{ft}, Oct. 6, 1894.

ASPIDIUM ACULEATUM Swartz.

5588, hills near Orizaba, Feb. 9, 1895. 5603, wet ravines, Sierra de San Felipe, 9,000^{ft}, Nov. 21, 1894. 6116, moist ravines, Sierra de San Felipe, 8,000^{ft}, Dec. 26, 1894.

Nowhere, does it seem to me, was the rare discriminating judgment of Sir William Jackson Hooker more clearly shown than in his disposition of the various forms of this protean species.

In a species so widely distributed as this, inhabiting, as it does, "almost every part of the known world", as extended a range of forms is to be expected, and it is not surprising that many supposed species should have originated from them. One can not, however, examine a great many of these forms, in the light of our present knowledge of the species, without becoming impressed with the fact that a certain type runs through the whole series, and that they all group themselves naturally around two forms, or types, which seem worthy of recognition.

One of these has the lower pinnæ reduced as in our var. *Braunii*, and of these *lobatum* is the type; the other has a broad base, and of this *angulare* furnishes the best type.

It is to be observed, however, that in the first type the lower pinnæ never dwindle away to mere auricles as in the *conterminum* and *Noveboracense* group of Nephrodium, but always preserve a certain breadth and distinctness as pinnæ.

Mr. Pringle's numbers represent the two types, his 5588 having the lower pinnæ reduced as in *lobatum*, but otherwise having the characters of *A. Moritzianum* (which Fournier keeps distinct), while his 6116 has the broad base of *angulare* and the vestiture of *A. venustum* Swz. mixed with the beautiful glossy black scales peculiar to the "New Holland, New Zealand and southern antarctic" forms of the species. (Sp. Fil. **4**: 22.) 5603 has a thinner, more herbaceous texture and fewer sori, due probably to the character of its environment.

ASPIDIUM ATHYRIOIDES Mart. & Gal.

Athyrium sphaerocarpum Fée.
Nephrodium sphaerocarpum Hk.

6190, shaded banks above Cuernavaca, 5,500ft. Nov. 22, 1895.

Fée's name for this fern is the oldest, and is the one used by Hooker in *Species Filicum*, and Mr. Baker in *Synopsis Filicum*, and if the species is to be maintained should be the one used.

I am, however, averse to having my own name attached to it under Aspidium, and the more particularly so as I look upon it as a mere form of *A. patulum* Swz. (*N. Mexicanum* Hk.), a species which, the more I see of it, I am convinced is as variable and prolific of forms as our own *A. spinulosum.*

ASPIDIUM FILIX-MAS Swartz, var. PARALLELOGRAMMUM Hk.

A. parallelogrammum Kze.

5965, ravines, Sierra de San Felipe, Dec. 12, 1895.

Fournier keeps this distinct as a species, but the large series of specimens that I have examined incline me to accept Hooker's disposition of it. It is, however, certainly distinct enough from ordinary *filix-mas* to make a very good variety.

ASPIDIUM JUGLANDIFOLIUM Kze.

5585, shaded banks, Orizaba, Jan. 15, 1895.

ASPIDIUM PATULUM Swartz.

Nephrodium Mexicanum Hk.

Var. CHAEROPHYLLOIDES Baker.

A. chaerophylloides Moritz.

5580, ravines of hills above Orizaba, Feb. 5, 1895.

Aspidium scabriusculum, n. sp.

Rootstock shaggy, especially at the crown, with long pale brown silky fibrillose scales that envelop the base of the stipes: fronds 2 to 5ft tall; stipites 10 to 18in long, chestnut-brown below, gradually becoming stramineous above, channelled, scabrous on the angles, deciduously fibrillose and clothed with small appressed dark scales: laminæ deltoid, 1 to 4ft each way, bi-pinnatifid above to tripinnate below, apices acuminate; pinnæ petiolate, the middle and upper ones nearly equal sided, with pinnules 1 to 2in long, ½in broad, and sub-falcate mostly entire segments; lowermost pair unequal-sided 1 to 2ft long, 9 to 18in broad at base, lower pinnules longest, the basal one 6 to 12in long, 2 to 5in broad at base, tertiary divisions cut to a winged rachis into close sub-falcate pinnatifid or entire segments, the lower ones often distinct; rachises furrowed, scabrous, densely paleaceous throughout with deciduous chaff intermixed with minute appressed persistent dark scales; texture herbaceous, surfaces naked, or minutely pilose above along the veins, veinlets simple, or in immature segments appearing forked: sori medial, indusia fugacious, disappearing early.—6132, shaded banks of cañon near Orizaba, 4,500^{ft}, Feb. 6, 1895.

A magnificent fern about which I do not even yet feel positive; but as I have been unable to place it satisfactorily, and as my good friend Prof. Underwood thinks it new, I hazard its publication. It seems strange, however, as Mr. Pringle remarks, that a fern of its proportions should have escaped the attention of other collectors who have collected in the vicinity of Orizaba.

It comes very near Mr. Baker's *Nephrodium intermedium*, some specimens of which at Cambridge closely resemble the smaller specimens of Mr. Pringle's plant.

The following synonyms may serve for those who prefer other generic names: *Nephrodium scabriusculum; Dryopteris scabriuscula; Lastrea scabriuscula.*

Aspidium strigilosum, n. sp.

Rootstock short, sub-erect, roots densely clothed with light brown wool, caudex and base of stipes clothed with long dark brown fibrils: stipes tufted, 4 to 7^{in} long, strongly channeled, light brown, gray when young, scabrous to the touch and fibrillose: laminæ lanceolate, 8 to 11^{in} long, 2.5 to 4^{in} broad at base, narrowing gradually to the acute apex, partially bipinnate below, above pinnate, the apex deeply pinnatifid to the tip; pinnæ stalked (uppermost subsessile or sessile), alternate (lower ones sometimes opposite), distant, lanceolate (reproducing the laminæ in outline), 1.5 to 2^{in} long, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}^{in}$ broad at base; divisions oblong or sub-falcate, incisely toothed or pinnatifid, or nearly entire, lowermost distinct, exterior ones often sharply toothed at the base only on the outside, apices notched, or curved outward to an obtuse point; texture herbaceous, both surfaces finely and glandulosely pubescent, the margins minutely ciliated; rachises throughout strigose and fibrillose; veins simple, sori close to the costa, 3 to 5 or 6 pairs to a pinnule; indusia fugacious.—6077, dry calcareous cliffs, barranca of Metlac, near Orizaba, 3,000 to 3,500^{ft}, Jan. 29, 1895.

Mr. Pringle says of this fern that "it was growing in a peculiar situation, in curious pockets on the face of a cliff of lime rock. I could find no other station, so it must be rare, and may have escaped the notice of earlier explorers of that much traveled region."

Nephrodium strigilosum, *Dryopteris strigilosa*, or *Lastrea strigilosa* may serve as synonyms for those who reject Aspidium as defined by Swartz.

ASPLENIUM CICUTARIUM Swartz.

6094, mossy calcareous ledges, barranca near Orizaba, $4{,}000^{\text{ft}}$, Jan. 21, 1895.

ASPLENIUM ERECTUM Bory, var. PROLIFERUM Hook.

5601, Sierra de San Felipe, $8{,}000^{\text{ft}}$, May 22, 1894.

Asplenium fibrillosum Pringle & Davenport, n. sp. *Plate XVIII, figs. 1–4.*

Plant small, 2 to 6^{in} high: rootstocks tufted, erect or decumbent, clothed with blackish brown fibrils: fronds linear, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}^{\text{in}}$ broad in the middle, pinnate with 8 to 20 pairs of sub-sessile or short-stalked unequal-sided pinnæ, the apex deltoid, three-parted or deeply pinnatifid and obtusely crenate, the lowermost pinnæ reduced and distant: stipe and rachis bronzy brown, deciduously fibrillose throughout, the former $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2^{in} long, the latter not winged but furrowed on the face, and sometimes on both sides, with the furrows extending down the stipe: pinnæ spreading, or deflexed, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{in}}$ broad, nearly as deep, deeply and obtusely crenate, and varying from sub-dimidiate to rhomboidal; texture sub-coriaceous, veins pinnate, sori oblique to the center, usually 2 to 5 to a pinna, *indusia with laciniated margins fringed with long cilia.*—6191, mossy bluff of a barranca above Cuernavaca, Nov. 21, 1895, and reported by Mr. Pringle as probably rare.

This charming new fern, which is to become a member of the Trichomanes group, closely resembles *A. Trichomanes*, for which it might be mistaken without a careful examination. It differs from that species by its fibrillose vestiture and ciliated indusia. The former may not always prove to be reliable as I find that in my largest and oldest frond the stalk and rachis have become quite smooth, thus showing the vestiture to be deciduous. The ciliated indusia, however, appear to be persistent and thus constitute a permanent character.

As the sori mature the indusia turn back, and the long cilia, extending beyond or overlapping the face of the pinnæ, give to them, on holding to the light, the appearance of being beautifully fringed. The normal condition of the rootstock is undoubtedly that of *A. Trichomanes*, but when compressed from growing in tight crevices, it appears to be somewhat creeping as in the figure. Mr. Faxon's drawing admirably shows the essential characters of the species.

ASPLENIUM FRAGRANS Swartz.

5584, growing on trees, Orizaba, Jan. 25, 1895.

ASPLENIUM HASTATUM Klotz.

5582, moist ravines, Orizaba, Jan. 21, 1895.

ASPLENIUM MONANTHEMUM Linn.

5964, Sierra de San Felipe, 10,000^{ft}, Dec. 10, 1895. Specimens pleurosorous above; not an uncommon occurrence in this species.

Asplenium Eatoni, n. sp.

Asplenium cicutarium Swz., var. *paleaceum* Davenport. 5531 of 1893 collection, BOT. GAZ. **19**: 390. 1894.

Rootstock caudiciform and sheathed with the bases of old fronds, scales linear, terminating in long cilia, translucent and appearing as if varnished: stipes 1 to 5^{in} long, fibrillose below and, as well as the main rachis, greenish gray, broadly furrowed or winged on the face, and densely clothed with pale brown chaff: laminæ 6 to 16^{in} long, 2.5 to 5^{in} broad in the middle, narrowing both ways, bipinnate; pinnæ subsessile, spreading, lowermost reduced and deflexed, rachises winged and chaffy; pinnules $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}^{in}$ long, $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}^{in}$ broad, obliquely ovate oblong with unequally cuneate, or, on the inner side, truncate bases, and pinnatifidly cleft into sharply toothed lobes, *the teeth cartilaginous;* texture herbaceous, veins flabellately forked, veinlets entering the lobes, sori large, variously disposed, 1 to 3 to a pinnule.—6072, 5602, wet cañons and ravines, Sierra de San Felipe, 8,500 to 9,000^{ft}, Nov. and Dec., 1894.—Dedicated to the late Prof. Daniel Cady Eaton.

This fern which, after consultation with Prof. Eaton, I published in the BOTANICAL GAZETTE for October, 1894, as a variety of *A. cicutarium*, now proves to be quite distinct from that species. Prof. Eaton, as well as I, thought that this would eventually be the case, but as the material then in hand did not warrant the step I have now taken it was deemed best to put it under *A. cicutarium* as a possible variety of that species to which it is closely related. It is one of the most elegant of the Asplenia, the rich furfuraceous vestiture of the frond giving to it a peculiar charm, while that character and the *cartilaginous teeth* clearly separate it specifically from *A. cicutarium.*

I have long wished for an opportunity to dedicate some suitable fern to Prof. Eaton who rendered such splendid service to American pteridology, and to whose many kindnesses and courtesies I have personally been so greatly indebted, and I have taken advantage of the pre-occupation of its varietal name in this genus to name for him a fern as beautiful as was his own soul.

ASPLENIUM SERRA L. & F.

5597, on trees, hills above Orizaba, Feb. 6, 1895.

CHEILANTHES AURANTIACA Moore.

C. ochracea Hook.
Pteris lutea Cav.

6192. A rare fern, seldom collected. Neither the description in *Sp.* nor *Syn. Fil.* accurately describes Mr. Pringle's specimens, but Hooker's figure in Ic. Plant. *pl. 904*, leaves no doubt as to their identity.

CYATHEA SCHANSCHIN Mart.

6088, wooded hills above Orizaba, $4,300^{ft}$, Jan. 26, 1895. My specimen represents a single pinna only from a plant with "stalks 10^{ft} tall and fronds (lamina) 5 to 8^{ft} long."

GLEICHENIA LONGISSIMA Bl.

6076, wooded ravines, Orizaba, $4,300^{ft}$, Jan. 26, 1895. Pinnæ 3–4^{ft} long.

GLEICHENIA PUBESCENS HBK.

6129, 6130, the first a smoothish form, damp banks of soil near Orizaba, $4,300^{ft}$, Feb. 7, 1895. Plants 2 to 5^{ft} high.

GYMNOGRAMME CALOMELANOS Klf.

Calcareous bluffs, $4,000^{ft}$ alt., near Orizaba, Jan. 24, 1895.

HYMENOPHYLLUM AXILLARE Swz.

5592, on trees, Orizaba, Feb. 7, 1895.

HYMENOPHYLLUM HIRSUTUM Swz.

6079, shaded cliffs of hills above Orizaba, Jan. 25, 1895.

HYMENOPHYLLUM LINEARE Swz.

5591, shaded cliffs near Orizaba, Feb. 6, 1895.

HYMENOPHYLLUM POLYANTHOS Swz.

5590, with 5591, Jan. 25, 1895.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Baker for his kindly assistance in determining these Hymenophyllums.

LOMARIA ATTENUATA Willd.

4999, by brooks, Sierra de Clavellinas, 9,000ft alt., Oaxaca, Oct. 16, 1894.

LOMARIA PROCERA Spreng.

5581, from Orizaba, Feb. 3, 1895, with abnormally pinnatifid pinnæ, agrees with the "forma-monstrosa" of *L. falcata* from Australia in the Cambridge herb. (no. 652), otherwise with *L. varians* Fourn., and Liebmann's *L. spectabilis* both from Orizaba and clearly identical with Mr. Pringle's plant.

5599, from "springy places" Sierra de Clavellinas, 9,000ft alt. Oct. 25, 1894, has the form and texture of *L. Capensis* (L.) Willd. But here again we have a species with widely extended range and a great variety of forms that have given rise to a number of untenable species by different authors.

Dr. Hooker (Fl. of N. Zealand **2**: 28) declared that there were "no limits to the variation of this protean plant," and that it was only by large suites of specimens with stipes and rhizome that an accurate idea could be obtained of such species, it being "impossible for the student, or even the botanist, to recognize some states of this plant at first sight."

Osmunda Capensis Linn., founded on a south African plant, is the oldest name, and if strict priority for the specific name under all changes should prevail, Willdenow's combination would take precedence, although it can scarcely be doubted that the species as at present understood is very different from what it was when first established.

MARATTIA LAXA Kze.

5593, woods, Orizaba, Feb. 5, 1895. I do not feel fully satisfied with this determination, but as Prof. Underwood agrees with me in referring the specimen to this species, and Fournier gives it as from Orizaba, it is perhaps as well to leave it here until fuller material confirms or displaces it.

NOTHOLAENA HOOKERI D. C. Eaton.

5606, calcareous bank, La Hoya cañon, Nov. 2, 1894.

PELLAEA CORDATA J. Smith, f. *sagittata.*

Pteris sagittata Cav.
Pellaea sagittata Link.

4887, dry banks and ledges, Sierra de San Felipe, 7,500^{ft}, Sept. 11, 1894.

J. Smith regarded both forms as distinct species, and they are still so considered by some authors. Fournier gave the present form as a variety, while in *Synopsis Filicum* it is put under *cordata* without any recognition of varietal characters. I am myself unable to see any other difference between them than in the mere shape of the pinnules, these in the type being ovate-cordate or, as in Mr. Pringle's 1885 specimens, no. 448, even heart-shaped, while in the present form they are twice the length and oblong-cordate, or sagittate; but these are extremely variable characters, and at the best only varietal. I have elsewhere (Bulletin Torrey Bot. Club **13:** 133–135) pointed out the structural differences in the root-stock of *P. cordata* and *P. intermedia* Mett., that separate those two ferns specifically.

With other specimens in Mr. Pringle's collection there are two fronds only of a fern so different from any heretofore described, or known to me, that I do not hesitate to publish it as new, notwithstanding the meagerness of the material at present in hand. Not only is it specifically distinct, but its special and peculiarly distinctive character is not found in any described genus. Its natural affinities otherwise, however, are so clearly with *Pellaea* that I do not think it would be wise to separate it from that genus even though it be true that genera have been created out of still more meager material and less distinctive characters than this fern possesses. At the same time believing that it is entitled to something more than specific recognition I propose for it a new section under Pellaea to be called HYMENOLOMA, from *hymen*, membrane, and *loma*, a border or margin, and characterized by having the *margin of the lamina throughout reflexed and membraneous.* Secondary characters may be found in the venation and sori, the former being simpler, coarser and merely pinnated with distant branches, and the latter not being confluent, but having each sorus round and distinct.

This new section may very properly precede CHEILOPLECTON (Fée) on account of its simpler venation, and will be represented by the following species:

Pellaea (HYMENOLOMA) **membranacea,** n. sp. *Plate XVIII, figs. 5, 6.*

Rootstock not seen, but probably rhizomataceous with distinct fronds 2 to 3^{ft} high: stipes (in the specimens) 20^{in} tall, and, as well as the primary and lower half of the secondary rachises, naked, bright red, polished and furrowed on the face: lamina 12^{in} long, nearly as broad at base, ovate-deltoid, bi- to tripinnate above, tri- to quadripinnate below, the acute apex, as well as the apices of pinnæ and pinnules, deeply pinnatifid; pinnæ suberect, unequal-sided, stalked, lower pair much the largest and deltoid-ovate with ovate lanceolate stalked pinnules 1½ to 3^{in} long (in the lower series), ¾ to 1^{in} broad; pinnules pinnate, the divisions again pinnated below, or obliquely cleft throughout into linear-oblong, cuneate or obovate crenate segments; texture firm herbaceous, surfaces naked, or minutely glandular above, the changed margins reflexed and forming a *membranous border all round the divisions and winged rachises of the pinnules, the edge irregularly laciniate or fringed with stalked glands;* veins obscure, except in a strong light when they are seen to be simply pinnate, the distant alternate branches terminating in the sinuses of the segments, and when soriferous bearing a single small round sorus at the end: *sori not confluent:* involucres broad, overlapping to the center before maturing, and consisting of a part of the *membranous margin of the lamina.*—5963, ravines, Sierra de San Felipe, Dec. 10, 1895.

Mr. Pringle writes that he first saw the fern growing in moist cañons high up in the Sierra de Oaxaca in the spring of 1894, but that then the plants were too young to collect. He did not return later for it "partly because other plants crowded upon me, and partly because I feared it might prove only a form of *Pellaea marginata.* Last December, however, when I was on the same mountains I came upon a plant that had not died down and took two fronds in order to find out what it might be."

The fact that in these two late fronds the sori are distinct tends to show that they are never confluent as in other Pellaeae. As Mr. Pringle expects to return to San Felipe, where he says this fern is not scarce, he will no doubt have specimens of it for distribution another year.

PELLAEA PRINGLEI Davenport.

7081, wet cliffs, near Cuernavaca, Morelos, Nov. 21, 1895.

PHEGOPTERIS RUDIS Mett.

5598, hills above Orizaba, Feb. 3, 1895. 5600, Sierra de San Felipe, May 31, 1894.

Specimens much larger than previously recorded.

POLYPODIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM Swz.

5596, Sierra de San Felipe, 8,000ft, May 22, 1894.

POLYPODIUM ANGUSTUM Mett.

5587, on trees, hills of Orizaba, Feb. 9, 1895.

This is a very strange plant, some states of which it is very difficult to recognize, and even the ordinary forms, with their twisted narrowly linear divisions and large sori, look more like abnormal than normal growths.

POLYPODIUM FALLAX Schl.

6124, on shrubs near Orizaba, 4,300ft, Feb. 5, 1895.

POLYPODIUM FRATERNUM C. & S.

5595, on oaks, hills of Orizaba, Jan. 20, 1895.

POLYPODIUM LORICEUM L.

6083, on trees, hills above Orizaba, 4,300ft, Jan. 25, 1895.

Specimen exactly matches Bourgeau's specimen of *P. falcaria* Kze., at Cambridge, 3187, from San Christabel, Mexico, also Wright's 827 from Cuba, 1856–57.

POLYPODIUM MARTENSII Mett.

4917, on trees and ledges, Sierra de San Felipe, 10,000ft, Sept. 26, 1894.

POLYPODIUM MONILIFORME Lag.

5604, from cold summit ledges, Sierra de San Felipe, 10,400ft, Sept. 10, 1894; 6194, do., Dec. 13, 1895.

POLYPODIUM PLECTOLEPIS Hk.

5589, hills near Orizaba, Feb. 3, 1895.

POLYPODIUM REPENS L.

6082, shaded ledges near Orizaba.

This species appears to run into *P. phyllitidis* and it is almost impossible at times to tell one from the other. They seem to me to be very doubtfully distinct.

POLYPODIUM REPTANS Swartz.

5594, base of calcareous cliffs, barranca of Metlac, Jan. 29, 1895.

This fern has gravitated back and forth between Phegopteris and Polypodium according to the views of different authors. Mettenius referred it to Aspidium, crediting it with the presence of a delicate fugacious indusium in its early states, but I have been unable to find any trace of an indusium in my own specimens, or any that I have examined, and some of them are of just the right age to show an indusium if any existed. Prof. Eaton referred it to Phegopteris, and it is true that it has the aspect of a Phegopteris, but no more so than some other Polypodiums with similar texture and pubescence.

It is extremely doubtful if Fée would have admitted ferns with anastomosing venation, even though the veins in very young fronds were free, under Phegopteris, or that Presl would have recognized under it his Goniopteris.

POLYPODIUM SQUAMATUM L.

5586, hills near Orizaba, Feb., 1895.

PTERIS PODOPHYLLA Swz.

6123, wooded hills above Orizaba, 4,300ft, Feb. 3, 1895. Plants 3 to 5ft.

TRICHOMANES RADICANS Swz.

4677, wet ledges, Sierra de San Felipe, 8,000ft, May 31, 1894. Specimens unusually large and fine.

VITTARIA LINEATA Smith.

5579, hanging from trees in ravine above Orizaba, Feb. 5, 1895.

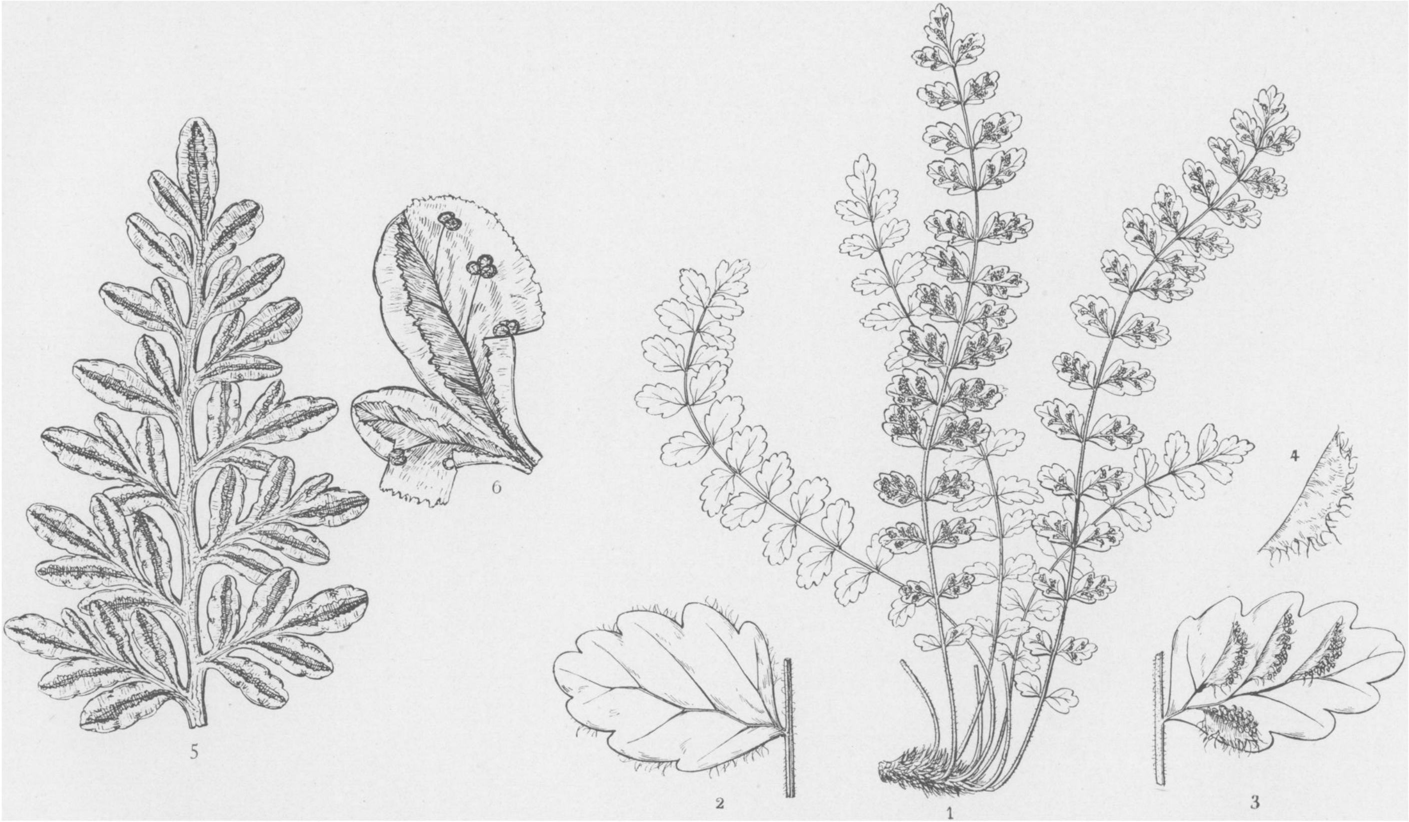
Medford, Mass.

Addendum.

ASPLENIUM DUBIOSUM Davenport.

This fern, which was first collected by Mr. Pringle in 1887, was referred to *A. pumilum* with some hesitation in my notes on his collection for that year in the *Bulletin* of the *Torrey Botanical Club* **15:** 226. In *Garden and Forest* for October, 1891 I published it as new under the above name. In the *Annals of Botany* **5:** 305–6. Ag. 1891, it was published by Mr. Baker as a new species from specimens received through Mr. Pringle's distribution, and as his name necessarily supersedes my own the species hereafter will be known as *Asplen-*

PLATE XVIII.



Faxon del.

DAVENPORT on FILICES MEXICANÆ.

ium Chihuahuaense Baker. Mr. Pringle's number, however, should be 1444, instead of 144 as given in the *Annals of Botany*, probably through an error in proof-reading.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

Asplenium fibrillosum Pring. & Dav.—Fig. 1. Plant, showing fibrillose vestiture.—Fig. 2. Enlarged pinna, upper side.—Fig. 3. Enlarged pinna, under side. — Fig. 4. Enlarged indusium showing ciliated margin.

Pellæa membranacea Dav.—Fig. 5. Enlarged pinnule showing membranous border of the lamina.—Fig. 6. Enlarged segment with involucre turned back showing jagged edges, venation and sori.